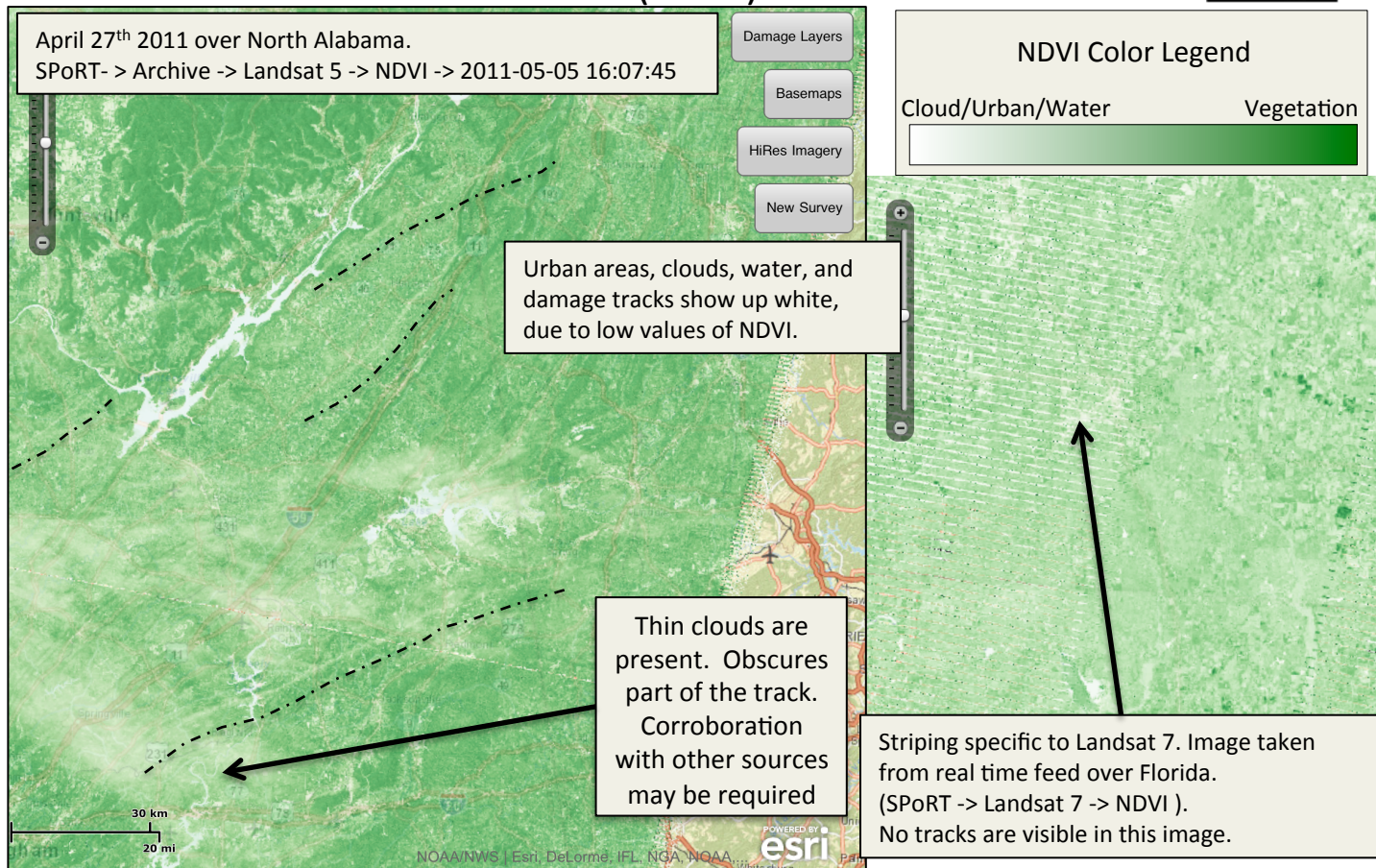


SPORT NOAA/NWS DAT: Satellite Imagery Quick Guide

Landsat: Normalized Differential Vegetation Index (NDVI)



Access	SPoRT > LANDSAT > NDVI
Restriction	None
Resolution	30 m
Latency	16-day repeat cycle
Provider	USGS/NASA SPoRT
Spectral Bands	Combination of Red and Near Infrared (Channels 3 & 4)
Application	Track identification, especially in non-developed areas

How is image generated?

- NDVI image product combines the red and near infrared channels from Landsat.

What should I be looking for in this product?

- Damaged vegetation results in a reduction in NDVI, allowing for damage swath detection. Swath detection is dependent on the amount of vegetation present, how much is damaged as a result of the storm passage, amount and location of clouds, and the timing and location of the Landsat pass over the area of interest.
- Suspected track location can be corroborated with survey or radar rotational track information.

What are the product limitations?

- Location of damage within the swath, cloud cover and the 16-day repeat cycle of the instrument can add difficulty to swath detection.
- Specific to Landsat 7: Lines develop along the outer edge of the swath the further you move away from nadir (See image above on right). This is an artifact of the Landsat 7 instrument.